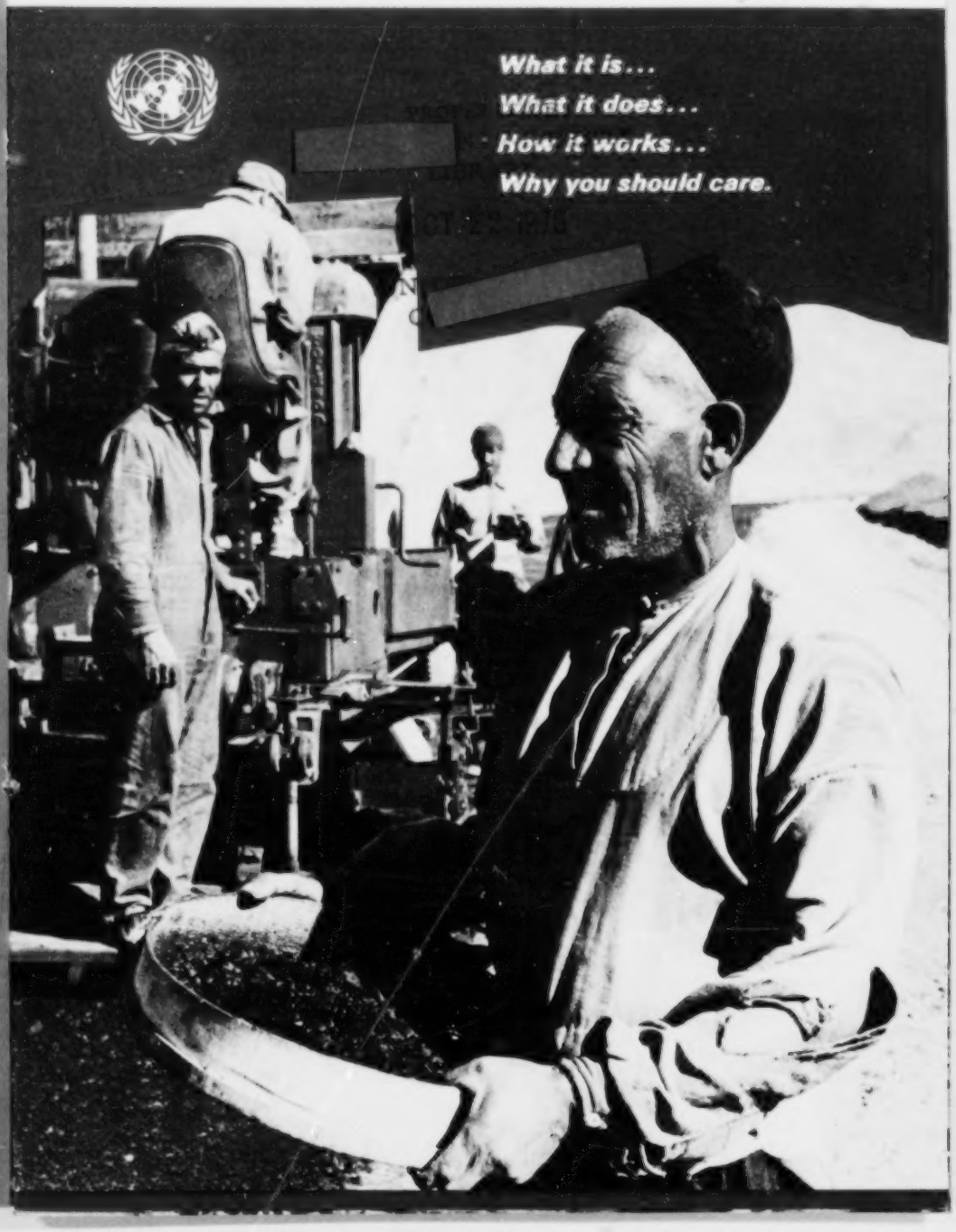
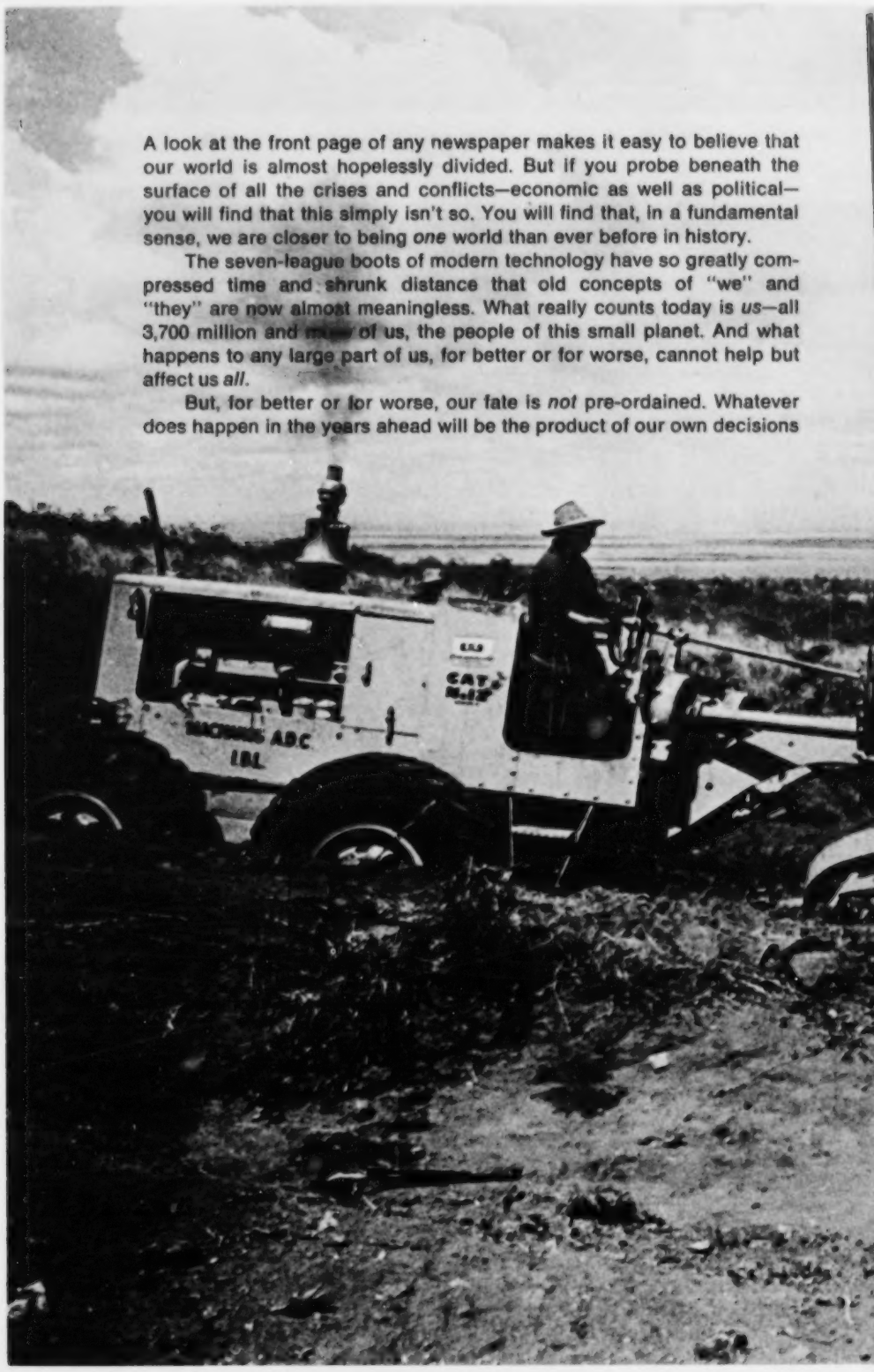
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



A look at the front page of any newspaper makes it easy to believe that our world is almost hopelessly divided. But if you probe beneath the surface of all the crises and conflicts—economic as well as political—you will find that this simply isn't so. You will find that, in a fundamental sense, we are closer to being *one* world than ever before in history.

The seven-league boots of modern technology have so greatly compressed time and shrunk distance that old concepts of "we" and "they" are now almost meaningless. What really counts today is *us*—all 3,700 million and more of us, the people of this small planet. And what happens to any large part of us, for better or for worse, cannot help but affect us *all*.

But, for better or for worse, our fate is *not* pre-ordained. Whatever does happen in the years ahead will be the product of our own decisions



and our own actions in applying the totally unprecedented power now at the disposal of the human race. That power is quite as adequate for building as for destroying. The question is—will we use it for or against our overriding mutual interests?

No one can answer that question with absolute assurance. Yet, as the following pages show, we the people of the world *can* put aside our differences and co-operate for the common good. The United Nations Development Programme is one example among many of just such a partnership.

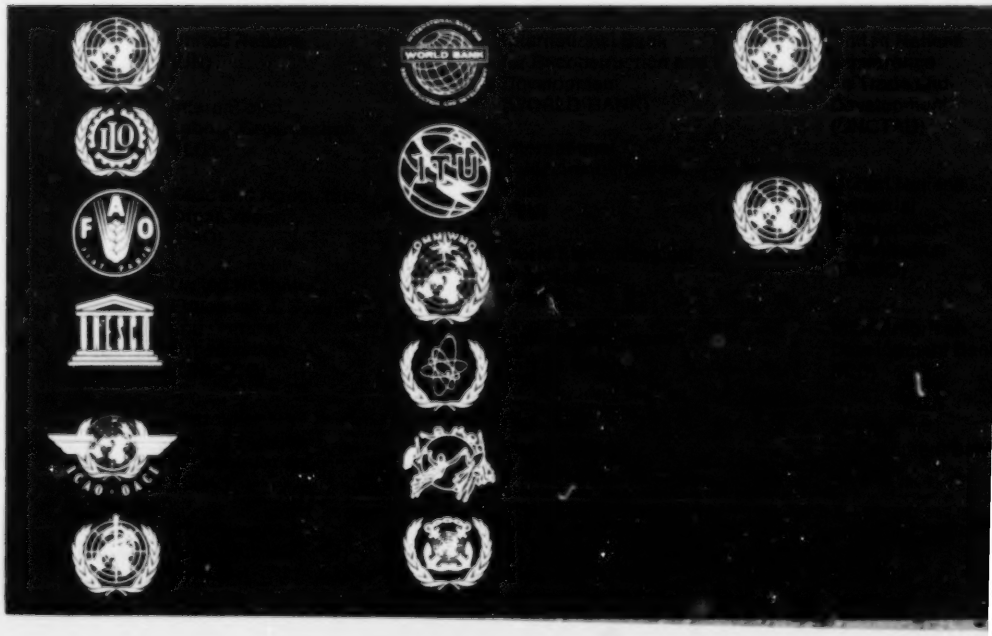
Paul G. Hoffman
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations has been working—for almost a quarter of a century—to help improve the quality of human life and enlarge the scope of human opportunities. In recent years, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has become the world organization's principal administrative and financial arm in a key aspect of that effort.

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME— A PARTNERSHIP OF BILLIONS

The UNDP today is the world's largest programme of multinational technical co-operation. It works in partnership with over 130 governments, representing close to three billion people. Voluntary contributions from almost every nation on earth provide the UNDP with its financial resources. Governments of low-income countries the world over, together with the United Nations and 16 other international agencies, are currently carrying out UNDP-assisted activities which will cost almost $2,500 million on completion. Development work already completed has cost close to $1,500 million—more than half of it paid by the developing countries themselves.

In pursuit of its basic objective—helping the poorer nations develop their human and natural resources more fully—the UNDP affords the international community a significant opportunity for productive co-operation. The sharing of technical knowledge, skills, personnel and facilities by participating countries is an essential part of the UNDP's day-to-day operations. Thus, the Programme is instrumental not only in building a foundation for global economic and social progress but in helping to lay a solid cornerstone for a more peaceful world as well.



Poverty breeds poverty...and poverty of opportunity perpetuates it.

Poor nations—like poor people—are caught up in a day-to-day fight for survival. Forced to live a hand-to-mouth existence they cannot put enough aside to invest adequately in their own futures. Poor because they can't develop their own resources, and unable to develop their resources because they are poor.

THE BUSINESS OF DEVELOPMENT—THE UNDP'S ROLE IN A WORLD-WIDE EFFORT

This circle of poverty and poverty of opportunity is a particularly vicious one. Almost impossible to break without help from the outside.

The UNDP—drawing on the combined knowledge and expertise of virtually every member of the United Nations and its family of agencies—provides a relatively small but vital part of that help.

By revealing sound opportunities for large-scale investment, the UNDP helps low-income countries become able to attract the capital they need to stimulate and support economic and social advancement. And it also helps those nations become able to make more effective use of that capital and of all other available resources.

In view of evidence that as much as 80 per cent of the developing world's natural wealth lies untapped, and that an estimated 90 per cent of its manpower potentials are vastly underutilized, the opportunities for measurably improving the quality of human life are enormous. UNDP-supported development work is designed to take advantage of many of those opportunities.

By mid-1970 over 1,000 *large-scale* pre-investment projects had been undertaken by the developing countries with UNDP support, and more than 200 others were about to get under way. These projects cost an average of over $2,000,000 each, generally take between four and five years to complete, can engage the services of a score of international experts and require a large inventory of specialized modern equipment.

UNDP-supported pre-investment projects can be crucial to a country's overall development effort in one or more of four basic ways:

- By uncovering, inventorying and determining the economic potential of *natural resources*
- By educating and training large numbers of people in the *knowledge and skills* necessary to build and maintain modern economic and social systems

- By establishing research centres for the development and application of modern *productive technologies*
- By strengthening national and regional frameworks for development *planning and administration*.

LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE (SINCE 1959)

Field of activity	Number of projects	Project costs (in U.S. equivalents)
Resources surveys	479	$805,400,000
Education & Training	444	$1,264,900,000
Applied research	277	$624,500,000
Economic development planning	34	$88,000,000
TOTAL	1,234	$2,782,800,000*

*Of which $1,064,900,000 provided by UNDP and $1,717,900,000 provided by recipient governments.

In addition, during a typical year the UNDP supports about 2,500 *smaller scale* development projects. With average yearly expenditures of some $25,000 each, these projects often employ only a single international expert, can be completed in several months, rarely require outlays for equipment, but *do* provide low-income countries with critically needed advisory, consultant and training services.

UNDP support for well over 300 large-scale and tens of thousands of smaller projects has now been completed. But in every assisted country, governments are continuing to carry out—and often to expand—development activities begun with the Programme's help.

A great part of all this work is devoted to building and strengthening governmental, economic and community institutions—because the existence and vitality of such institutions are critical factors in making it possible for the benefits of development progress to reach the average citizen.

UNDP-supported country and regional projects are operational in all parts of the world.

COST OF ALL DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION (SINCE 1959)

Region	Project costs (in U.S. equivalents)	Region	Project costs (in U.S. equivalents)
Africa	$1,334,100,000	Middle East	$354,300,000
The Americas	$894,100,000	Inter-regional	$63,900,000
Asia and the Far East	$1,043,400,000	Global	$1,500,000
Europe	$288,000,000	To be allocated	$85,200,000
		TOTAL	$3,962,600,000*

*Of which $1,871,600,000 provided by UNDP and $2,121,200,000 provided by recipient governments.

UNDP-assisted projects—large and small—annually engage the services of some 8,000 international experts, provide over 5,000 fellowships for advanced study abroad and supply almost $30 million worth of equipment. The projects help stimulate progress in virtually every economic and social sector.

THE BUSINESS OF DEVELOPMENT—ACTION ON A BROAD FRONT

Agriculture: including land and water utilization; crop improvement; animal health and husbandry; forestry and fishery development; land reclamation and resettlement; agricultural economics; marketing and training; establishment of pilot and demonstration farms; extension services; food processing.

Industry: including mining, manufacturing and light industry techniques; product development and trade promotion; establishment of co-operatives, pilot plants and industrial parks; training in entrepreneurial, managerial, supervisory, engineering, technical and vocational skills.

Education and Science: including establishment and strengthening of educational institutions; teacher training at primary, secondary and

university levels; technical and science training; educational administration and research in educational techniques; work-oriented literacy programmes.

Public Services: including conventional, geothermal and atomic power production; land, water and air transportation; telecommunications; meteorology.

Health: including control and eradication of communicable diseases; maternal and child health care services; medical and nursing training; worker safety; pollution control; public health administration.

Housing, Building and Physical Planning: including town planning and urban renewal; water supply; sewerage; harbour development; training of building construction personnel.

Public Administration: including high-level training in development planning techniques; establishment of institutes for economic planning; plan implementation; national statistical services; assistance in legislative programmes; advice on fiscal and financial problems.

Social Welfare: including industrial and labor relations; community development research; family planning; youth counselling; social security programmes; narcotics control.

COST OF ALL DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY ECONOMIC & SOCIAL SECTOR (SINCE 1959)

Sector	Project costs (in $U.S. equivalents)	Sector	Project costs (in $U.S. equivalents)
Agriculture	$1,176,200,000	Housing, Building, Physical Planning	$80,300,000
Industry	$746,700,000	Public Administration	$205,400,000
Education & Science	$559,700,000	Social Welfare	$40,300,000
Public Services	$422,600,000	Multi-sector	$131,600,000
Health	$178,000,000	To be allocated	$361,000,000
		TOTAL	$3,902,800,000

Development aid — to be effective — must be tailored to national and regional conditions and be geared to development objectives individual countries have themselves determined. The UNDP system is organized to help low-income countries make the best possible use of available UNDP resources in realizing those objectives.

MACHINERY FOR PROGRESS— WHAT MAKES THE UNDP RUN

Resident Representatives direct Field Offices in over 90 developing countries throughout the world. These officials, as leaders of the team of representatives of all United Nations organizations concerned, assist governments in formulating programmes of UNDP aid and in seeing that the Programme's field operations are carried out. Their role is being strengthened and may include authorization to approve certain types of requests for UNDP assistance.

UNDP Headquarters in New York maintains a close and co-ordinated supervision of all Programme activities. With an international staff drawn from more than 60 countries, the UNDP's Administrator reviews each developing country's proposed programme of UNDP assistance. Authority is delegated to him by the Governing Council to approve project assistance within each country programme, as well as assistance to most types of multi-country projects. In addition, he is responsible for all phases and aspects of the implementation of the Programme.

Representatives of 37 nations—at all levels of development—make up the UNDP's *Governing Council* which normally meets twice a year. The Council reviews UNDP policies and activities and allocates UNDP resources for national, regional and inter-regional programmes.

At every level of the UNDP organization—in the field, at Headquarters, within the Governing Council—criteria laid down by the United Nations General Assembly serve as the basis for determining approval of requests for assistance. Governments must demonstrate that their programmes or projects:

- have been selected to meet priority needs.
- will have a significant impact on economic and social progress.
- are integrated into overall national or regional development plans.
- are designed for early transfer to complete supervision and management by national personnel.

Furthermore, UNDP assistance must be:

- co-ordinated with other external assistance programmes.
- free from political considerations.

The application of these standards has helped give a character to UNDP activities that is unique in development co-operation.

Development is a long-term process. Goals will not—cannot—be achieved overnight. But in moving towards a better future, substantial gains are being recorded today. Here are samples of what low-income countries are accomplishing now with flexible and timely support from the UNDP and its partner agencies of the United Nations system:

MEETING THE NEEDS— THE UNDP IN ACTION

Thousands of acres of land suitable for rice growing have been reclaimed from rain-drenched swamps along Guinea's low-lying coast. Thousands more can be drained and high-yielding varieties of rice planted. It is estimated that in the near future Guinea will be able to meet domestic demands for rice and look to export possibilities. (UNDP/FAO).

The introduction of modern fishing techniques has helped the Philippines increase deep-sea catches by some 60,000 tons a year. Well-stocked tuna fishing grounds have been located and the possibilities of opening up an export-oriented industry are being explored. (UNDP/FAO).

Diseases stemming from dietary deficiencies are being attacked at their source. A project headquartered in Mexico is developing new varieties of corn to increase the protein content and raise general nutritional levels in the daily diets of working families in Latin America wherever corn is a staple food. Extension workers are being trained to help farmers the world over raise these new varieties. (UNDP).

The growth of manufacturing enterprises in Singapore is causing a critical shortage of industrial technicians. The Ministry of Education is setting up a variety of in-plant technical and vocational training programmes as well as advanced courses for the training of technical instructors. (UNDP/UNESCO/ILO).

With the help of over $100 million in recent loans from the World Bank and financial institutions in 10 countries—bringing the total to more than $600 million—Brazil continues to expand its hydro-electric power production capacity. The addition of facilities capable of generating 1700 megawatts is part of a recommended 15-year programme of electric power development resulting from pre-investment surveys and feasibility studies in the South central region. (UNDP/World Bank).

The Medium Industry Bank in Korea is promoting industrialization by providing specialized consultancy services in such areas as production and industrial engineering and cost accounting to the small and medium firms that make up 98 per cent of all industrial enterprises throughout the country. (UNDP/ILO).

The West African nation of Gabon is planning construction of a railroad to provide access to valuable timber resources in the country's rugged North-eastern region. Engineering specifications for the rail link – and part of the initial financing required – resulted from pre-investment surveys and feasibility studies. (UNDP/World Bank).

Seventy per cent of the teachers in Mali with professional diplomas have graduated from the Secondary School Teacher Training Institute in Bamako. Efforts continue to further reduce this African country's dependence on expatriate educators, particularly at advanced levels. (UNDP/UNESCO).

The United Arab Republic is the first country to receive major assistance in its family planning programme from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Allocations from UNFPA are providing advisors and fellowships as well as contraceptives and other supplies. UNICEF is also collaborating by providing funds for communications and transportation equipment used by 2,800 government Family Planning Units throughout the country. (UN/WHO).

Fertile soil and sweet water are two of the earth's most precious natural resources. The Government of India is reclaiming and protecting a million acres of land in the Great Indian Desert through a programme of efficient soil and water management. (UNDP/FAO).

One of the most politically volatile areas on earth is also a scene of extensive and successful international co-operation. Forty-two nations in Northern Africa, the Middle East and Asia are working together to combat a common and dangerous enemy, the crop-devouring desert locust. Improved tracking techniques, including the use of satellites, could help bring this centuries-old plague under control—which would substantially increase food supplies for 350 million people in an eleven million square mile region. (UNDP/FAO).

UNDP support of development efforts world-wide is made possible by voluntary contributions from nearly every country in the world. Large and small, rich and poor, east and west, north and south—more than 125 nations have contributed some $1,800 million to the Programme's central resources over the years. Pledges for 1970 include these from* ***the twenty largest contributors:***

MACHINERY OF PROGRESS— FUEL FOR THE DRIVE

Australia ($2,000,000)	**Denmark** ($15,600,000)	**Italy** ($3,000,000)	**Sweden** ($21,000,000)
Austria ($1,600,000)	**France** ($4,324,324)	**Japan** ($4,800,000)	**Switzerland** ($3,100,000)
Belgium ($2,500,000)	**Finland** ($2,000,000)	**Netherlands** ($9,444,444)	**USSR** ($3,000,000)
Brazil ($1,150,000)	**Germany (Fed. Rep.)** ($11,202,186)	**Norway** ($5,949,881)	**United Kingdom** ($14,160,000)
Canada ($15,000,000)	**India** ($3,500,000)	**Pakistan** ($1,017,000)	**United States** ($86,267,505)

Plus . . . more than $250,000 each from

Algeria	Ghana	Kuwait	Philippines	Spain	United Arab Rep.
Argentina	Greece	Libya	Poland	Thailand	Venezuela
Colombia	Iran	Mexico	Saudi Arabia	Turkey	Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia		New Zealand		Ukrainian SSR	

. . . more than $100,000 each from

Afghanistan	Chile	Ecuador	Iraq	Morocco	Sudan
Burma	China	Guyana	Ireland	Peru	Tunisia
Byelorussian SSR	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Hungary	Israel	Rep. of Korea	Uruguay
Ceylon		Indonesia	Lebanon	Romania	

. . . as well as contributions from

Albania	Cuba	Ivory Coast	Mali	People's Rep. of the Congo	Trinidad/ Tobago
Barbados	Cyprus	Jamaica	Malta	Rep. of Viet Nam	Uganda
Bolivia	Dahomey	Jordan	Mauritania	Rwanda	United Rep. of Tanzania
Botswana	Dominican Rep.	Kenya	Mauritius	Senegal	Upper Volta
Bulgaria	El Salvador	Laos	Monaco	Sierra Leone	Yemen
Burundi	Ethiopia	Lesotho	Mongolia	Singapore	Zambia
Cambodia	Gabon	Liberia	Nepal	Somalia	
Cameroon	Gambia	Luxembourg	Nicaragua	Southern Yemen	
Central African Republic	Guatemala	Madagascar	Niger	Swaziland	
Chad	Holy See	Malawi	Nigeria	Syria	
Costa Rica	Honduras	Malaysia	Panama	Togo	
	Iceland	Maldives	Paraguay		

The $225 million pledged for 1970 will enable the UNDP to support development operations costing some $500 million. For the developing nations themselves bear well over half the total costs of their own UNDP-assisted projects.

*All amounts in U.S. $ equivalents

MACHINERY OF PROGRESS— SOME END RESULTS

If you are a citizen of one of the 127 countries supporting UNDP's peace-building work, you are entitled to a measure of satisfaction. By the beginning of 1970 your government's contributions have helped develop:

► NATURAL RESOURCES

Millions of acres of land have been made more productive; hundreds of millions of tons of mineral resources have been uncovered; sources capable of producing billions of kilowatts of hydro-electric power have been located.

► HUMAN RESOURCES

Over a half-million men and women of low-income countries — including 50,000 who have studied abroad on international fellowships — have been educated and trained to carry out work essential to the progress and well being of their nations.

► TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES

Over 550 applied research centres and technical training institutes have been established or strengthened in more than 100 developing countries.

► INVESTMENT CAPITAL

Over $3,800 million of follow-up development investments have already been directly or indirectly associated with UNDP-supported resource surveys, applied research projects and industrial feasibility studies.

This is the groundwork. More, much more, needs to be done. Time is short, but opportunities are enormous . . . dwarfed only by the cost of ignoring them. Development co-operation for a better life for all of us must be intensified ***now.***

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